Not in many years have these animals been so numerous in Maine, a fact which the farmers living near the woods have had ample testimony in ravished hen roosts. Of the ruffed grouse which have been killed almost all were birds, a chicken being extremely rare. This is most unfortunate, as the supply of breeding game birds and animals cannot recover from any unusual depletion. It is possible that during the winter the foxes will have been thinned out sufficiently not to work serious havoc with the grouse of the oming spring. There are but few reports of successful deer hunts. The professionals and pany of the amateurs are holding themselves in reserve for a fall of snow to crust, when the heavy odds against the unfortunate animals will meet a requirement which appears to be essential to the success of the modern hunter. A report printed from Jackmanthis column earlier in the season indicated an unusual number of caribou thereabouts. This promise has been fairly redcemed, several of these animals having been killed on Bald Mountain. Dr. Heber Richan of the Megantic Fish and Game Club. in exploring a new game region in northern Maine, was fortunate in discovering a haunt abounding in moose and caribon. The limits this territory are not defined, and if Dr. Bishop is wise he will use a large discretion in

While the outlook for shooting is fairly good in the coast range of California, that in the central portion of the State is very poor indeed. This is attributed to the very heavy and unusual enows in the mountains last winter. which were fatally destructive to both large and small game. Hunters who have returned from some of the more noted points report no signs of blacktail deer at all. The supply this season will be found in the foothills, where the deer were driven by the unusual severity of the weather. The conditions were such that they could not return to the mountains: consequently they have dropped and reared the fawns on the lower levels. The mountain quall have suffered even more seriously than the large game. In the Sierra Nevada these birds have been almost entirely exterminated. Valley quall, on the contrary, are more than usually abundant.

revealing it. Of bears there appears to be a countiful crop in Maine this year. Evidence of this is found in the record of several having

been killed in the apple trees of the orchards. near the woods, while feeding upon the fruit, No amateur could ask a bear to be more obliging or gentle than this, or offer himself for slaughter with a larger margin of safety to the

hunter.

Before the sportsman tourist is ready to grappie with the shooting possibilities in Florida a thorough canvass of the State will be made, and the results recorded in this column. The attitude of affairs in Orange county and the Everglades, as revealed by a correspondent of a technical journal, is not very encouraging. All of the conditions of the early spring were most propitious for the hatching of quali. Seven consecutive weeks of drought carried the young broods safely through the critical period, and many full coveys were the result. A special law for the protection of these birds was passed at the last session of the Legislature; but for some occult reason Gov. Fleming vetoed it. Within the past three years the game supply of Florida has been reduced fifty per cent, and in the case of deer and turkey even mors. The beautiful white herons, egrets, blue herons, gink ouriew, and numerous others of the water species, that ten years ago were seen most numerously about all of the waters of the State, are now of the past. Now one may ride for miles without meeting more than half a dozen during the entire day. Half of the picturesqueness of St. John's River has been lost in the absence of these birds, victims of ruthless slaughter at the hands of tourists and hunters of plumes. A veteran cow rancher of southern Florida states that the extent of the lost in the absence of these birds, victims of ruthless slaughter at the hands of tourists and hunters of plumes. A veteran cow rancher of southern Florida states that the extent of the slaughter carried on this spring among the great rookeries of the evergiades cannot be estimated. One man alone secured 1.500 plumes. This means a destruction of at least 3.000 birds, as the nexts and young are soon destroyed by the buzzards when the parents are killed. The atmostphere is polluted with the carcasses which shoumber these devastated rookeries, and in the air for miles could be seen, floating, the white and colored feathers of the victims. And all this to satisfy an inexorable commercial demand. On account of the disappearance of the herons, water turkers, and other of the water sorts, venomous snakes, such as mocassins and adders, are increasing at an aiarming rate. The only birds which appear to hold their own are out all, and the ducks and snipe which come from the North during the winter season. Deer and wild turker are fast disappearing. They are being driven yearly to distant southerly points. In view of the great annual revenue which Florida derives from Northern and Western sportsmen who visit that State solely for purposes of sport, it would appear that every possible safeguard should be availed of to protect the game within its limits. That intelligent citizens recognize this necessity was shown in the comprehensive game law which the Legislature enacted. Which tov. Fleming has seen it to voto.

One of the wisest enterprises ever conceived by a group of sportsmen is found in the ownership and maintenance of Robin's Island as a private game preserve. It is lacking but in one respect—a larger area. Although it comprises but 700 acres, it poacesses within these limits every requisits for the su-cessful propasation of quail. Thousands of these can be reared every year so long as the food supply is abundant. That this is not neglected is found in patches of buckwheat of about an acre in extent, scattered all over the island; in addition. Hungarian grasses are sown, of the seeds of which the birds appear particularly fond. Harse were introduced, but are now being driven out on account of their demoralizing effect upon the valuable bird dogs of the members of the organization. It would appear, however, that rather than exterminate the samesments offered by the club in the introducion of a small pack of beagles, dogs whose merits should yearly grow in appreciation, with the notable increase of rabbits which is unquestionably in progress.

Prof. Marry, who has been making a study of the flight of birds by means of instantaneous photography, gives as the result of his observations that when a bird is not yet in motion the air which is struck by its wings presents in the first instance a resistance due to inertia, then enters into motion and flies below the wing without furnishing to it any support. When the bird is at full speed, on the contrary, its wing is supported and motion of the contrary, its wing is supported and motion.

sents in the first instance a resistance due to instria, then enters into motion and flies below the wing without furnishing to it any support. When the bird is at full speed, on the contrary, its wing is supported each moment upon new columns of air, each one of which offers to it the initial resistance due to its inertia. The sum of these resistances presents to the wing a much firmer basis. One might compare a flying bird to a pedestrian who makes great efforts to walk on a shifting sand, and who, in proportion as he advances, finds a soil by degrees firmer, so that he progresses more writing and with less fatting. The increase of the resistance of the air diminishes the expenditure of labor; the strokes of the bird's wing become, in fact, less frequent and less extended. In calm air a seguil which has reached its swiftest expende scarcely the fifth of the labor which it had put forth at the teginning of its flight. The bird which flies against the wind finds itself in still more favorable conditions, since the masses of air, continually renewing themselves, bring under his wings their resistance of inertia. It is, then, the start which forms the most laborious phase of the flight.

The splendid perfection which has been attained in the breach loading shogun of to-day emphasizes the vast strides which have been made in the methods and equipment of the sportsman since the days of the old flint-lock forming place. A writer in Le Beau Monde, a periodical printed in England in 1807, gives his readers what he is pleased to call some general observations on the invigorating and amusing exercise of shooting. As a means of attaining dexterity in killing a bird on the wing, the writer repudiates the advice of some practitioners to practise on swallows. He regards with little favor the erratic and swift flight of that bird; instead he advices of some practitioners to practise on swallows. He regards with little favor the erratic and swift flight of that bird; instead he considers twenty-five to thirty-five paces, will

SPORT WITH ROD AND GUN.

PARTRIDGES, DEER, AND OTHER GAME IN MAINE.

The Gutteck for Sheeting in Califfornia—Game in Fiorida—Bobie's Island Preserva—Boots for Wild Fewi Sheeting—Balmon Protection in Almaka.

The results so far of the shooting seeson in Maine have not sustained the earlier promise. Ruffed grouse, which it was understood were abundant particularly in Oxford county, have by no means answered expectations. The weather is not held seconumble for this deficiency, inaamuch as during the critical periods of the breeding season it was all that could be desired. In easiling about for a reason for the deficit, the foxes are held mainly responsible.

Of the fewling piece after every twenty or twenty-five shoots. The finit, pan, and hammer about the finit requentity wined after each shoot, and the finit requentity changed. Of the color of clothing, green should be adopted early in the season, and later on that of a tone presembling a dead leaf. For wild towl shooting a beginning a dead leaf. For wild towl shooting a be

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday they killed 3.795 head of game, consisting of pheasants, partridges, woodcocks, hares, and rabbits.

A propos de bottes, suitable for wild fowl shooting or any wading purpose, a famous maker of these on the south side of Long Island, by the name of Miller, died some fifteen years since. They were heavy thigh boots, made of cowhide, and tanned in a peculiar manner, a secret with the maker. Their method of construction was also novel, and so noted were they for their waterproof qualities that fishermen and gunners all along the shore did not consider their equipment complete without a pair of Miller's boots. They even held their own in competition with those made of the better quality of india rubber. The writer had a pair of these leather boots which he used continuously for six years. Although constantly, on occasions, in the water retrieving will fow, he never remembers, when they were well greased ever suffering from wet feet. With the death of Mr. Miller perished the secret of the tanning of the leather of which these boots were made.

The removal from office of Mr. Drew, the chief game protector of this State, appears not to be in harmony with the views of some of the local fish and game protective associations. It is not proposed to discuss the merits of the case; but it would seem to one fully aware of the methods employed by the paid officials whose business it is to enforce the game laws, that the system now in force is succeptible of great improvement. The game protector for Richmon. Kings, Queens, and Suffolk counties resides at Stapleton, Staten island. Is it that he has domicile there the better to protect the oyster interests of Prince's Bay? An equally important field for the exercise of his functions is found in the eastern portion of his bailiwick. Should a remodelling of the present machinery for the enforcement of the sits and game laws ever be undertaken, a department built upon the lines of the detective bureau of this town would be entirely effective. No one w

their appointment.

The final meeting of the Commission for the codification of the fish and game laws was held at Albany on Nov. 18. On this occasion was fought the battle between the professional and amateur fishermen. It was desired to induce the former to lift their nets on Friday of each week and not to reset them until the following Monday. Ex-Congressman Revess who had charge of the interests of the professionals, in a circular which he addressed them previous to the meeting of the Commission, called attention to the importance of their claims, and informed them that the present effort to interfere with their privileges was but the entering wedge to further restrictions. The importance attached to any deciation arrived at by the Commission lies in the fact that their recommendations embodied in a general law will be more difficult to resist than if they stood alone in separate bills. The conclusions generally arrived at by the Commission will be watched with great interest by anglers and other sportsmen. A writer in a technical journal has expressed the fear that glib talkers would have an unfair advantage before the Commission over these equipped with a greater knowledge and experience, but desictent in a ready vocabulary. That this does not necessarily follow, we have an example in the power exercised by the silent Lone Fisherman in the burlesque of Evangeline."

In a brief notice last week, in this column, of the "Book of the Game Laws," the types sub-stituted the word "statistics" for "statutes."

The wide contrast which exists between the care and interest bestowed upon all that relates to an increase in the supply of fish, and the indifference shown in the future of game, becomes more apparent every season. The first secures powerful Government and State encouragement, the lavish expenditure of money, and the employment of the best technical talent. An example of this is found in the protection accorded by the Government to the salmon of Alaska. The territorial officers there have been instructed to see that the provisions of the law forbidding the erection of dams or any other obstructions in the rivers, impeding or preventing the passage of salmon or other anadromous fish to their spawning grounds, are strictly enforced. Why would it not be equally wise to give Federal protection to the game of Alaska?

The gates of a six-acre pond in Washington were last week opened by direction of the United States Fish Commission, and fully a million of shad firy from four to six inches long allowed to pass into the Potomac. Within four or five months these fry had grown from mere wrigglers to the size mentioned when liberated. Col. Marshall McDonald, in speaking of this output of shad firy, says that fishery is today on an as artificial a basis as the wheat fields of the west. The rivers are so blocked with note that, were it not for artificial culture, the shad fishery would soon disappear on the Eldred and Southeast Branch Railroad fields of the west. The rivers are so blocked with note shat were it not for artificial outlure, the shad fishery would soon disappear. Through the efforts of the fish culturists the shad catch of last spring is double in size what it was in 1880, and is constantly increasing. The Potomac catch alone amounted to 450,000. The Fish Commission is thoroughly impressed with the increased results attending the liberation of shad fry which is matured, rather than the small fry. The plan now is to have large ponds on each side of the shad streams of the country, and to turn out fingerling shad in the fall, instead of in the spring, so soon as they are batched. This is what the more advanced fish outlurists have been contending was the only true method to insure the best results from artificial fish culture. It is probable that in the near future the same mode of treatment will be accorded to fry of all the anadromous species. Then a great impulse will be given to an increased supply of fish.

impulse will be given to an increased supply of fish.

Attention has more than once been called to siskiwit a fish which is peculiar to Lake Superior. Mr. R. O. Sweeney, Sr., in a paper contained in the Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, gives some new facts in relation to it. One of its peculiarities, that of spawning all the time, has been thoroughly proven. The siskiwit is a deep-water fish, living in icy depths of from 500 to 1,000 feet. The pressures are so enormous at that depth that the foats of the nets, which are thoroughly olled and are symmetrical in shape when submerged come to the surface misshapen and waterlogged. One very deep hole in the lake in which siskiwit are caught is called The Hospital; from this are taken a great number of crippled and misshapen specimens, which become so, it is supposed, from contact with the sharp rocks with which the bottom is atrewn. Those fish taken from the greatest depths are so exceedingly fat that when brought to the surface and relieved from the enormous pressure to which they were subjected, they seem salmost jelly like and ready to burst; even the bones of the head are so soft and tender that the hook or gaff tears through them. Upon examination of the fish, the eggs and milt were found in various stages of development, in some the former were firm and hard and undeveloped: in others fully so, soft and ripe and ready for spawning. The males were also in the same stages of readiness. From some the milt flowed freely and in great abundance; others seemed spent; while others again appeared immature and the milt undeveloped. The smaller species of siskiwit rarely exceeds thirty pounds for the female and half of that weight for the male. Another peculiarity of this fish is the abundant and inordinate secretion of milt. It is a well-known fact that certain foods stimulate the generative functions in warm-blooded vartebrates and no reason occurs why such should not be the case among fishes. This may explain the ever-apparent readiness to spawn of certa in in ley depths of from 800 to 1.000 feet. The pressures are so somous at that depth that the foars of the nets. Which are thoroughly the foars of the nets. Which are thoroughly energed come to the surface missapen and waterlogged. One very deep hole in the last property of the salid. The property of the salid waterlogged. One very deep hole in the last property of the salid waterlogged. One very deep hole in the last property of the salid waterlogged. One very deep hole in the salid waterlogged. One very deep hole in the salid waterlogged. One very deep hole in the last property of the salid waterlogged in the salid waterlogged in the surface and relieved from the enormous pressure to which they were subjected, they seem almost lelly like and ready for the salid waterlogged in others fully 20, soft and ripe and ready for spawning. The majes were also in the former were firm and hard and undeveloped; in others fully 20, soft and ripe and ready for spawning. The majes were also in the former were firm and hard and undeveloped; in others fully 20, soft and ripe and ready for spawning. The majes were also in the former were firm and hard and undeveloped; the other salid times and half of that were former were firm and hard and undeveloped; the former were firm and hard and the former were firmed to the military for the male, and the military for the male, and the military for the male and half of that the military for the male and half of that the military for

has been the recipient, on account of his denial of the value of the artificial stocking of streams and poods. He returns to the charge in the American Field of Nov. 15, and while deploring the inaccuracy of the information which leads a New England journal to attribute the unusual abundance of trout during the pastseason in Vermont to plentiful restocking he maintains the negative by calling attention to the fact that for many years the region alinded to was denuded of its forests. This rendered the temperature of the water too high; but within the past few years a second growth of timber has again thoroughly chaded the streams, cooling the waters and adding greatly to the insect supply which furnishes the food for trout. Again, the farmers have used a liberal discretion in not permitting the overfishing of brooks on their property; consequently matters have reverted back to the original natural conditions. Mr. Pjerce maintains that, "so long as natural conditions exist, old-time results will prevail, and artificial stocking will in no wise change the result."

The following are the shooting reports of the week. Those printed from Morris and Sussex counties. New Jersey, revesi rather a depressing state of affairs. Sportsmen will do well to avail of the remarkable wild-fowl shooting on the south side of Long Island before the bays are closed with ice:

Kitty Hawk. N. C.—Ducks are becoming abundant in the Sound. The weather continues very warm.

Barnegat. N. J.—Weather has been warm for wild-fowl shooting. Not so many ducks flying as when last reported. Upland shooting good for qualis and rabbits.

Smith's Point. L. I.—Battery shooting good in the Great South Bay. Plenty of broad bill. Black ducks plentiful in the East Bay. A large number of fowl flying through the bays.

Bhinnecock. L. I.—A great quantity of ducks in the bay.

Pequana. N. J.—Very few quall and ruffed grouse this season.

Rustle. N. J.—Quall very scarce. Ruffed grouse quite plentiful, but very wild.

New Vernon. N. J.—Very few native quall here. There were more of the Virginia variety, but they are about migrating, as they do on the approach of winter. Very few partidges.

do on the approach of winter. Very few par-tridges.

Succasunna, N. J.—Outlook for game of any kind is very poor.

Drakesville, N. J.—Hunters complain of the searcity of quali and partridge. Rabbits have been quite pleutiful.

Glenwood, N. J.—Quali and partridges are

Glenwood, N. J.—Quall and partridges are very scarce.
Chester, N. J.—Outlook for quall not good.
Pine Brook, N. J.—There is a fair quantity of quall and other game this season.
Schooley's Monutains, N. J.—Some quail and partridge. All the farmers have posted their lands forbidding hunting theroon.
Middleville, N. J.—Game of all kinds is very scarce indeed.
Hainesville, N. J.—Partridge, quail, and rabits are quite pientiful.

scarce indeed.

Hainesville, N. J.—Partridge, quail, and rabbits are quite plentiful.

Beemerville, N. J.—Quail and partridge very scarce; nothing but rabbits remaining.

Gorman Valley, N. J.—Some partridges and quall; but not very plentiful. With good dogs might do quite well.

Huckersville, Va.—There is a great deal of game of every kind except bear. The farmers have their lands posted.

Bur Hill, Va.—Game is very scarce.

Covington, Va.—Game is very scarce.

Covington, Va.—Good for all kinds of small game. Deer and bear plentiful.

Golddale, Va.—A good deal of game in this vicinity, quail, turkey, rabbits, and deer. Owing to the warm weather but little hunting has so far been done.

Long Dale, Va.—An abundance of deer. A good deal of venison shipped from here. Plenty of ruffed grouse and quail.

Somerset, Va.—The crop of quail is not very large. A great many rabbits; any quantity of foxes, red and gray: turkeys are scarce.

Hunt's, N. C.—Quail are quite plentiful; but little other game.

Stanhopa, N. C.—Game of all kinds scarce.

Gatesville, N. C.—Plenty of quail.

Franklinton, N. C.—Quail, rabbits, coons, and opossums are very plentiful. No end of sport with good coon dogs. The negroes are having a feast this season.

Allenville, N. C.—Nothing but vermin here, muskrats and weasels, hawks and owlea.

Allenville, N. C.—Nothing but vermin here, muskrats and weasels, hawks and owls, Would be glad to have Northern gunners come down and kill them off.
Yarbor, N. C.—Quait are very plentiful, more so than for many past seasons.
Ashland, N. C.—The country is hunted to death, consequently game is very searce.
Yanceyville, N. C.—Outlook for quait and other game is very good.

Yanceyville. N. C.—Outlook for quail and other game is very good.
Cedar Rock. N. C.—Northern sportsmen have already appeared. A fair supply of quail.
White Bindf. S. C.—Some quail, but it looks as if we should have a short crop of game.
Gaffacey City. S. C.—Plenty of quail, rabbits, and foxes.
Campobelle, S. C.—Quail are becoming very scarce here now.
Gien Springs. S. C.—Quail quite plentiful.
There is no shooting for the market permitted here; consequently we are better off than those places where it is allowed. Sportsmen are always welcome, but not pot hunters.

are always welcome, but not pot hunters.
Jonesville, S. C.—Fleaty of quali,
Union, S. C.—The outlook for quali is firstrate. Fine shooting at these birds here. A few rate. Fine shooting at these birds here. A few turkeys.
Taxahaw, S. C.—Quall and rabbits are quite plentiful in this vicinity.
Cedar Springs, B. C.—Plenty of quail, squirrels, and rabbits. A few foxes, red and gray, and wild turkeys.
Olive, S. C.—Plenty of quail in this section.
Wellridge, S. C.—There is a fine crop of quail here this season.
Bascomville, S. C.—Fine shooting for quail, wild ducks, geese, and hares. Also some good fishing waters.
Landsford, S. C.—Plenty of quail, and later there will be an abundance of geese.

was passing through Wilder's Cut. a deep and narrow passage through the rocks ten miles east of this station. Engineer Dan Elwood saw a bear come into the cut at the western end, only twenty yards away. The bear appeared suddenly around the edge of the rocks, and stopped on the track facing the engine. It seemed to be paralyzed of the sight of the lo-comotive rushing toward it, and he stood motionless until the engine was almost upon it. when it arose on its hind feet. The train was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Instantly on seeing the bear on the track the engineer shut down steam, but the distance was too short for the spead of the train to be reduced much and the pilot ploughed its way under the bear, the sharp point passing be-tween the animal's wide-spread legs.

Elwood turned on a full force of steam and the fireman climbed out of the cab window and ran along the guard rail to the front of the en-gine for a peep at old bruin. He was then lying on his belly on the cowcatcher, his head almost touching the headlight. Both hind feet were firmly planted between the lower bars of the

PARADES AS CITY FEATURES.

ON PLEASANT SUPDAYS AND WEEK DAYS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

The After Church Parada in Fifth Avenue. The Beauty Parade in Broadway-The Workers' Parade-The After-Theatre Parade-All Have Their Peculiarities,

Nothing indicates more plainly the fact that New York is constantly growing than the continual changes in features. One of the last of the features to depart has been the Sunday afternoon parade in Fifth avenue. The time was when that avenue was actually, as it is now nominally, set apart for the wealthy and | the avenue is for a time almost deserted. The socially prominent citizens. Many ladies can recall the time when they sat at parlor windows behind half-drawn curtains en a Sunday afternoon and watched side of the avenue above Forty-second street the well-known New Yorkers as they that puzzles the casual stroller. The women



original Sunday afternoon parade was deshoulders. It is a big parade, too, and interesting, but not so distinctive as four other parades that have peculiarities for special

strolled by. But that custom savered | are fashionably dressed, and most of them are of a provincial town and it had to go. New | pretty; the men are intelligent and well parades have sprung up, however, that are as groomed; yet there is something about them typical of the big Empire City of to-day. The hour before. There is something Oriental stroyed by its own exclusiveness. There is yet
a Sunday afternoon parade, out in it the residents of Cherry and Murray Hills may brush | parents have been listening to a Sunday morn-

The first of these is the after-church parade opened and the big parade begins. Many of



THE AFTERNOON PARADE IN BROADWAY.

much more bustle and noise than up town, on the east side cross over, although they have

on Sunday. It is not made up entirely of | the sightseers have walked up and down, waitchurchgoers certainly, for it is swelled considerably by non-churchgoers, with the evident Thomas's, at Fifty-third street, a big throng purpose of gazing on the pretty women and comes, and the carriages roll up one by one observing the conspicuous men and the stylish | and are off with their owners. Everything is carriages. Fifth avenue wakens into life short- done quietly and decorously. Thereis no man ly before the church doors open, when the standing on the corner shouting the names of early strollers come out for a brisk walk. employers, but each coachman keeps his eyes
After the sexton and his assistants have thrown open and takes his turn. Many of the sightopen the church doors, the worshippers appear. seers are on the east side of the avenue, but Down near Washington square the avenue has the parade is conflued almost entirely to the a rather peculiar appearance, and there is other side. Persons who come from churches



THE AFTER-THEATRE PARADE IN BROADWAY.

Up near the Park the children are out in numbers to enjoy the air rather than to go to church, while between the Plan and Twenty-third street there is more strict decorum and fashion than elsewhere. Among the first churchgoers are the girls from the fashionable boarding schools. They march along like a small detachment of the Seventh Regiment, and with airs quite as important. It is